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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Advisory Committee for the Education of Mahomedans.

Order No. H. C. 263-23-24, dated the 14th November 1923, from the Inspector of Education in Mysore, regarding the appointment of an Advisory Committee for consideration of problems connected with the Education of Mahomedans.

ORDER No. E. 4440-1-EDN. 180-23-4, DATED 17TH MARCH 1924.

One of the recommendations of the Mahomedan Education Conference held in 1923 was that an Advisory Committee might be appointed to deal with problems connected with the education of pupils whose medium of instruction is Hindustani. With the special features of the education of Mahomedans, the Government are of opinion that an Advisory Committee of the kind proposed is desirable and are accordingly pleased to accept the recommendation of the conference.

The Committee will generally review the requirements of the Mahomedan

3. The Committee will be constituted as follows for a period of three years and will meet for the present twice a year:—

1. The Inspector-General of Education (President).
2. The Circle Inspector, Bangalore.
3. The Circle Inspector, Mysore.
4. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
5. The District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore.
6. Mr. Sultan Mohiuddin, B.A. (Med).
7. The Assistant Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools, Bangalore.

NON-OFFICIALS

8. Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalam.
9. " Mahomed Abbas Khan.
10. " Mir Mahomed Sahib.
11. " Abdul Rahimon, B.A.

4. For attendance at the meetings of the Committee, the non-official members will be paid travelling allowance at the following rates:—

By Rail—Return first class fare, and III class fare for one servant to and fro.
Road Mileage—6 annas.
Halting Allowance—Rs. 5 a day.

5. The cost on this account will be met from the provision for "Travelling allowance to officers" under "26 Education, 2 Supervision (ii) Inspection".

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1922-23.

READ

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1922-23, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. 49 of 23-24, dated the 27th October and 1st November 1923.

ORDER No. E. 4580-640—EDN: 86-23-6, DATED 22ND MARCH 1924.

Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year. He toured for 137 days and visited 410 institutions as against 103 days and 31 schools in the previous year.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of the Bangalore Circle, toured for 149 days and inspected 17 out of 18 schools in his direct charge, 339 other institutions, 8 hostels and all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 57 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa who assumed charge of the Mysore Circle on 18th July 1922, toured for 202 days and inspected all the 14 institutions in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 500 other institutions of the Primary and Middle School grades. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 63 days from the date of her assumption of charge of the office on 18th January 1923, while she inspected all the 29 schools in her direct charge and visited in addition 52 other schools. Government hope that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year.

There is a general improvement in the touring and inspection of the District Inspectors of Education as compared with the figures of last year, though the period of itineration fell short of the prescribed minimum except in a few cases. The itineration of the District Inspector of Tankur (Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi) and of the two Urdu Circles of Bangalore and Mysore (Mr. Mahomed Beig and Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan) was inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 136, 142 and 141 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali (Bangalore Range) was only 98 days out of 299 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Shimoga, Sagar, Tankur, Nagamangala, Maddur and Doddaballapur Ranges was very satisfactory being above the minimum prescribed, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Closepet, Bangalore (Sanskrit), Davangere, Narsimharajapura and Hunsur ranges was very poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Channarayana, and Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Assistant Inspector, Shimoga, was only 46 and 98 respectively for 106 and 202 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General

reported that suitable warnings have been administered to the Officers whose touring and inspection work was not satisfactory and it is hoped that there will be further improvement in this respect during the current year.

During the year the number of Assistant Inspector's charges was raised from 27 to 45, thereby reducing the number of schools in each officer's charge to about 150. Government trust that with this increase in the strength of the subordinate inspectorate, there will be material improvement in the quality as well as in the frequency of inspections and that this will go a great way towards improving the efficiency of primary schools in rural parts and arrest the closing down of village-aided schools.

Besides the inspection of the Departmental officers, 699 schools were visited by officers of Government belonging to other departments and others. His Highness the Maharaja was also graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Malnad Districts during his tours in those places. The Dewan in his two provincial tours visited and inspected 43 schools and the members of Council inspected 38 schools.

3. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions, both public and private, rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in the year under report, but the number of scholars declined from 304,028 to 287,794 and the average monthly attendance fell from 273,597 to 263,910. The decrease in strength and attendance was due to the closing of all the practical instruction classes as a measure of retrenchment and of 753 village aided schools (viz. 355 day schools and 398 night schools for adults) which were not working satisfactorily. The net increase in the number of public institutions was mainly due to the re-modelling of the Middle schools by which the Primary classes maintained in them were detached and treated as separate institutions and to the opening of new schools in connection with the utilisation of the Education Cess in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug. The closing of a large number of inefficient and languishing village aided schools which was a feature of the previous year continued during the year under review. This is not a matter for surprise as these schools are dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The order on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all such schools into Government institutions. But this could not be carried into effect except to a very limited extent, as the resources relied upon for such conversion have not been available. With a view to arrest the farther falling off and to ensure the stability and permanence of these institutions till they could be converted into Government institutions, it has been decided to increase the Government grants to these schools and a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided for the purpose in the current year's budget.

The percentage of boys and girls in school to the total school-going population was 52.30 and 12.42 respectively as against 55.89 and 12.46 during the previous year, and that of both girls and boys to the total population of school-going age was 32.74 as against 34.59 in 1921-22. There was one institution for every 3.35 square miles of area and 666 of the population, and one out of every 3.05 of the school-going population was under instruction.

The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect decreased from Rs. 44,47,240 to Rs. 41,61,292, the reduction being due to certain retrenchments effected in the department. Of this, Rs. 37,01,634 was met from State Funds including the cess collections of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, Rs. 15,116 from Local Funds, Rs. 5,078 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,12,431 from fees and Rs. 2,90,033 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education Rs. 21,04,605 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,23,010 on aided institutions, Rs. 2,97,197 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,34,483 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 0.11.11 and of this Rs. 0.10.1 was met from State Funds as against Rs. 0.7.10 in the previous year, the increase being due to the merging of the village school fund into State Funds.

Up to the end of the year under review, three out of the eight District Boards had consented to levy an Education Cess at the rate of 6 pies per rupee on the items of revenue on which local cess is collected. The proposals for the utilisation of the amounts realised were received and approved by Government in the case of Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the Hassan District are under correspondence between the Department and the District Board concerned. Two more districts, viz., Tumkur and Shimoga, have since agreed to raise the levy and proposals for the utilisation of the amounts are under the consideration of the department. The levy of Education Cess in some of the districts has facilitated the conversion of an appreciable number of village aided schools in these districts to Government institutions. With a view to further accelerate the conversion of aided schools in these districts Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 towards the districts and proposals for the utilisation of these grants in the case of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have been approved by Government. Similarly proposals in the Bangalore District and 32 in the Chitaldrug District were sanctioned.

Government institutions out of the cess funds in addition to 58 and 55 schools in the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts respectively out of the special grant of Rs. 10,000 referred to above. The Government trust that the District Boards of the remaining three districts will also agree to the levy of the cess at an early date and co-operate with Government in securing uniform development of education in all parts of the State.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as against 8 in the previous year of which 5 were Government and 4 aided. The increase in the number was due to the opening of an Entrance class in Science in the Vani Vilas Institute for the benefit of girl students. Of 837 students sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 317 passed giving a percentage of 11.45 as against 232 with a percentage of 29.3 in the previous year. The percentage of passes was poor in the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore and particularly so in the Vani Vilas Institute, where out of 11 candidates sent up, only one passed.

The number of High Schools working during the year was 21 of which 2 were girls' schools. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 6,307 to 6,630. To relieve congestion in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, which had assumed unmanageable proportions, a new school was opened at Malleswaram from the beginning of the current school year. In spite of this, the strength of the Collegiate High School has increased from 941 to 969. Additional sections were also opened in some of the High Schools to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. The increasing pressure for admission to High Schools presents a serious problem. The opening of more High Schools is dependent on additional financial resources becoming available. Meantime the existing institutions should be made use of to their fullest capacity. One thousand eight hundred and sixty students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 904 were declared eligible for the College Course and the Public Service, giving a percentage of 49 as against 43 in the previous year. The results in the London Mission Girls' High School, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore and the Tumkur Collegiate High School were particularly good, while those of the Maharani's High School Mysore and the Chitballapur High School were poor.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all the Middle Schools into a uniform bilingual type providing instruction in both English and Vernacular. In pursuance of the above orders, the Middle Schools have been remodelled, so as to constitute a four year's course, with effect from the current academical year. As a transitional measure, another type called the Incomplete Middle School has come into existence providing instruction in English up to the Second Year Standard of the full Middle School. These will be gradually developed into complete Middle Schools as funds become available. The number of Middle Schools according to the new classification was 172 with a strength of 20,280 and the number of incomplete Middle Schools was 273 with a strength of 7,976. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,119 and the number successful was 3,233 giving a percentage of 51.2. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five candidates appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,285 passed giving a percentage of 48.4. One hundred and forty-six girls appeared for the English and 495 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations of whom 81 and 237 respectively came out successful. Sixteen Panchayat students passed the English and 46 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

6. *Primary Schools.* The total number of primary schools for boys increased from 1,216 in 1921-22 to 5,504 in 1922-23 and the number of pupils from 1,75,301 to 1,93,352. The increase is partly due to the bifurcation of schools as per orders of Government in the remodelling of the Middle School grade of instruction according to which the primary classes of the old Anglo-Vernacular and Anglo-Hindustani, Rural Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools have been brought under primary education. Of the total strength 15,896 were girls attending the boys' schools. Of the total number of schools 2,442 were Government institutions as against 2,043 in the previous year. A large number of Adult Day and Night schools which were not working satisfactorily was closed temporarily during the year. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in these centres was 37,557 as against 44,009. It is disappointing to find that the compulsory School Committees have not shown much activity in spite of the grant of larger powers to them, and that District Boards and Municipalities have also not been showing sufficient interest in the working of the scheme.

7. *Training Institutions.* In the 3 training schools for men, and 3 for women, there were in all 617 pupils under instruction as against 533 in the previous year. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 2, 4, 8 and 107 respectively, of which 16 were girls who passed in the Lower

Secondary Training Final Examination. The hostels attached to the institutions continued to be popular, the total number of boarders being 228, of whom 37 were Mahomedans. The provision made for the training of teachers is not adequate to meet the ever-growing needs of the Department. At present, the number of teachers who have undergone training is only 2,884 out of a total number of 7,015 teachers in the department, which works out to a percentage of 33. A high standard of instruction cannot be expected when the number of untrained teachers still predominates. The quality of training has also to be improved by lengthening the duration of the courses of study. Comprehensive proposals for the reorganisation of training institutions and courses have been received by Government, but have been deferred on account of financial stringency as the total cost of the scheme is prohibitive. But, with a view to increase as rapidly as possible the number of trained teachers under the existing organisation, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the current year's budget and proposals for its utilisation are under consideration of Government.

8. **Special Schools of Instruction.** The Civil Engineering school attached to the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was removed to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School, under the name of The School of Engineering, Bangalore. The popularity of the institution has been well maintained. The total number of pupils under instruction was 183 as against 160 in the previous year and the number of candidates who passed the final examinations in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branches was 35 out of 50 who appeared. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was three, of which two were Government and one aided, with a total strength of 400 pupils. Commercial subjects were also taught in 5 High Schools of the State. The practical instruction classes numbering in all 260, which were not working satisfactorily were abolished as a measure of retrenchment. But as it was considered desirable to give an industrial bent to the instruction imparted to pupils of the Panchama community, 11 practical instruction classes were opened in select panchama schools for giving instruction in vocational subjects. Ten such schools were working during the year with a total strength of 779 pupils. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplate the provision of instruction in an industrial subject in the Middle school grade of education, but a general revision of the courses of studies providing for such teaching in all the schools is not practicable at present owing to the prohibitive cost. As a preliminary step towards the opening of Poly-technic schools, however, practical instruction classes of an improved type have been opened in five centres providing instruction in carpentry in Boys' schools and tailoring in girls' schools. Practical instruction classes in agriculture have also been sanctioned in five centres. The weaving classes attached to 12 panchama schools were also continued and worked well with a total strength of 320.

The school for the deaf-mutes and the blind continued to be popular with a total strength of 61 comprising 23 deaf and 36 blind pupils and 2 in the training section as against 58 in the previous year.

The number of Sanskrit schools was 51 with a strength of 1,772 as against 1,698 in the previous year. In the reorganisation of the Inspectorate all the Sanskrit schools in the State, have been constituted into a separate charge under an Assistant Inspector and it is hoped that this will lead to appreciable improvement in the organisation and working of the existing schools.

9. **Women's Education.**—There were 4 English High Schools for girls, with a total strength of 162, one Kannada High School with 18 pupils, 19 Middle schools with 1,367 pupils, 54 Incomplete Middle schools with 2,339 pupils, 692 Primary schools with 82,554 pupils, 3 training schools with 61 pupils under training and 4 industrial schools with a total strength of 161. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school going age was 12.42 as against 12.46 in the previous year. The Vani Vilas Institute was raised to the status of a Collegiate High School by the opening of a University Entrance class in Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science. In the S.S.L.C. Examination 20 passed out of 38 examined; in the Upper Secondary 2 out of 8; and in the English Lower Secondary 81 out of 146 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary 237 out of 495. The results of the training examination of the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) were 42 passed out of 77 and in the final, 16 out of 16. The total expenditure on the education of girls rose from Rs. 5,10,187 in 1921-22 to Rs. 5,44,399 of which Rs. 4,61,900 was met from State funds, Rs. 283 from local funds, Rs. 15 from Municipal funds Rs. 2,335 from fees and Rs. 79,866 from other sources.

10. **Education of Special Communities.**—The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls was 950 with a total strength of 31,155 as against 863 with a strength of 30,841 in the previous year. Of the total number, 12 were Middle Schools, 76 Incomplete Middle Schools, 862 Primary Schools and one was Special School. There were also 7,761 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 38,845 pupils under instruction as against 39,286 in the previous year. The percentage of Mahomedan boys at

school to the total Mahomedan male population was 17.01 and that of girls to the female population was 6.93. To facilitate the education of Mahomedan girls in the higher grades of instruction, a boarding home attached to the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, has been recently sanctioned and this should attract girls desiring to pursue higher studies from the mofussil. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 118 passes out of 257 candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 252 out of 505 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 38 out of 146 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was 21 out of 27 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination and 55 out of 143 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. A Mahomedan Educational Conference was held during the year under the Presidency of the Dewan (and was followed up by meetings in the Office of the Inspector General of Education) when the educational requirements of the community were thoroughly discussed and a number of resolutions passed. These resolutions are under the consideration of the department and the Government.

11. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for depressed classes decreased from 608 to 582, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing Aided Schools. The total strength also decreased from 13,706 to 12,837 of whom 1,800 were girls. Of the total number of institutions, one was a Kannada High School attached to the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, 3 were Middle Schools and 576 were Primary Schools. The Panchama Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The results of examination for the Boarding School at Tumkur were particularly good as all the 6 boys that appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination passed with two in the first class. As a measure of encouragement, students of the Panchama Community had been exempted from paying admission and examination fees for a period of three years till 1923 and this concession has been further extended by three more years. To create facilities for the students who read in the High School Classes, Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a Boarding Home at Bangalore with provision for 12 students and it is reported that the Home has commenced working with 11 on the rolls. It is gratifying to learn that the sentiment against the admission of Panchama pupils to general schools is weakening in most places and that there were 3,035 such pupils in general schools as against 2,385 in the previous year.

12. *Scholarships and Freeships.*—The grant of scholarships and free studentships on a liberal scale was continued during the year. The scheme of free studentships was re-examined during the year and it has now been ordered that all holders of State scholarships need not pay fees, and that of the remaining number of students, 30 per cent in the University Classes, 25 per cent in the Entrance Classes and 20 per cent in the High School Classes shall be free students. As some practical difficulties were experienced in the administration of scholarships for the education of backward classes, the rules were slightly revised according to which communities of similar social and economic conditions have been grouped together so that scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group. The scheme of scholarships for Panchamas and other Depressed Classes was also revised providing for the grant of scholarships in all stages from the infant class upwards and fixing the rates of scholarships at a higher level than those of the corresponding grades of the backward class scholarships. The administration of the technical and professional scholarships was transferred to the respective Heads of Departments with the result that only scholarships relating to education proper were left to be administered by the Education Department. No foreign scholarships for study of educational subjects were sanctioned during the year.

13. *Other Activities.*—The Scout Movement continued to be very popular. Forty-one new troops were started during the year and excluding the 8 troops which had to be subsequently disbanded the total number of scout troops at the end of the period was 119 with a total strength of 2,924. The Sri Krishnaraja Rally held at Channarayana was presided over by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout, and attracted a large gathering of scouts from and outside the State.

14. *Educational Buildings and equipment.*—A sum of Rs. 1,52,127 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,93,483 in the year 1921-22. Of this amount Rs. 1,31,847 was spent on general schools, Rs. 15,695 on Mahomedan schools and Rs. 4,585 on Panchama schools. The amount paid as grant-in-aid for building works was Rs. 33,466. In spite of the large grants made for the purpose during the last decade varying from Rs. 3,90,238 in 1916-17, to Rs. 1,52,127 during the year of report, the accommodation in many of the schools in the mofussil is insufficient and is in urgent need of improvement. The contribution paid by the villagers in the past years has remained unutilised as the department was unable to pay its quota of contribution from the reduced grants placed at its disposal. Instructions have been issued regarding the disposal of the

contributions already received and the circumstances under which contributions may be received in future.

Total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 55,020 and success funds Rs. 21,410. The standard of equipment in the middle and primary schools has been laid down. An officer was deputed to inspect all the High School Laboratories and submit a report as to their requirements to bring them up to date. The report has been received, but its consideration has been deferred pending the revision of the S. S. L. C. and the Entrance courses. Orders have been issued requiring the District Boards to contribute a portion of the accumulated balances on account of Mohatarfa and Local Fund general which were transferred to them in 1917, aggregating to Rs. 2,00,000 to be mainly spent on non-recurring expenditure such as buildings. The amount so contributed is proposed to be utilised on buildings and equipment in the proportion of 8:1 and it is hoped that this would improve the situation to some extent.

15. *Hostels*—There was a slight decline in both the number and strength of the hostels as there were only 41 hostels with 2,222 boarders during the year against 51 hostels with a strength of 2,240 boarders in 1921-22. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 3 were unaided. With a view to afford boarding facilities for boys in Middle School classes, instructions have been issued to start hostels attached to some of these institutions on trial and it is reported that one such institution has been opened at Ayanna in Shimoga District and its working is watched with interest. The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number undergoing instruction in the secondary schools and this is under food to be partly due to the high rates prevailing in the hostels which prevent poor boys from coming in. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a large number of pupils is of great importance and the problem of reducing the level of rates so as to induce students of ordinary means to live in these institutions, should receive the earnest attention of the Department.

16. The Government are glad to note that the work of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory and the Department exhibited marked zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year and in working out the several sanctioned schemes.

K. MATTHAN

Chief Secretary to Government

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

White Field Settlement.

READ—

Government Order No. 739-40-28, dated 27th April 1882, sanctioning the grant of 3,025 acres and 39 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 3,574-8-0, near the Kadugodi Railway Station and elsewhere in the Bangalore Taluk to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements.

2. Government Order No. R. 14263-75—L. R. 451-17-17, dated the 28th June 1921, directing the resumption of the land and the village site at White Field under the control of the Association and the introduction of the Village Panchayet Scheme, under the Local Boards Regulation, for the colony in question.

3. Memorial dated 26th August 1921, of the Members of the combined deputation from the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and the Coorg and Settlers at White Field praying for a reconsideration of the above order re the resumption of the village site and requesting that they should be allowed to maintain the original character of the settlement and to preserve its integrity.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1429-22-23 dated 29th February 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the Subject.

ORDER NO. R. 4611-1-1 R. 451-17-32, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924

Government granted a large extent of land to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch in 1882, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian origin. It is concluded that the grant was liable to